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8	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
9	il and the second secon	TY OF LOS ANGELES	
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11	OMAR RODRIGUEZ; CINDY GUILLEN- GOMEZ; STEVE KARAGIOSIAN;	) CASE NO.: BC 414 602	
12 13	ELFEGO RODRIGUEZ; AND JAMAL CHILDS,	Assigned to: Hon. Joanne B. O'Donnell, Judge Dept. 37	
14	Plaintiffs,	Complaint Filed: May 28, 2009	
15	-VS-	) PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO	
16	BURBANK POLICE DEPARTMENT; CITY OF BURBANK; AND DOES 1 THROUGH	DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 1 TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE OF (A) THE DISBANDING OF SED AND PLADITIES	
17	100, INCLUSIVE.	DISBANDING OF SED AND PLAINTIFF  BEING RETURNED TO PATROL AND (B)  PLAINTIFF NOT RECOMING AN ETC.	
18	Defendants.	PLAINTIFF NOT BECOMING AN FTO  Final Status Conference	
19	ı	) Final Status Conference: ) DATE: Inc. 8, 2011	
il	BURBANK POLICE DEPARTMENT; CITY OF BURBANK,	) DATE: June 8, 2011 ) TIME: 9:00 a.m. ) DEPT: 37	
21	Cross-Complainants,	) )	
22	-vs-	) Trial Date: June 8, 2011	
23	OMAR RODRIGUEZ, and Individual,	) )	
24	Cross- Defendant.		
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	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine No. 1		

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### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### I. THE DISBANDING OF THE SEG IS RELEVANT

#### TO PLAINTIFF'S HARASSMENT CLAIM

In it's Motion *in Limine* No. 1, Defendant seeks to exclude evidence regarding the disbanding of the SED and the failure to return Plaintiff Steve Karagiosian to an FTO position. Plaintiff readily concedes that only relevant evidence is admissible during trial. If an objection is made on relevance grounds during trial, the court then will decide whether the proffered evidence is relevant to Plaintiff's active claims. Obviously, if proffered evidence is relevant only to dismissed claims, and is not relevant to any claims remaining at the time of trial, such evidence should not be admitted. However, Plaintiff's causes of action were, to some degree intertwined, and most evidence intended to be offered at trial is relevant to more than one cause of action. In fact, this very issue was recently discussed by the California Supreme Court in Roby v. McKesson Co. (2009) 47 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 686, which stated, "discrimination and harassment claims can overlap as an evidentiary matter... nothing prevents a plaintiff from proving these two violations with the same (or overlapping) evidentiary presentations." Roby at 709.

There is no point in the court proclaiming before trial that irrelevant evidence will not be admitted. Such a general statement does not provide guidance to trial counsel, and is not what motions *in limine* were designed for. Even if such an order were made, the Court would still have to decide on the relevance of any proffered evidence when it is offered at trial.

Consequently, Defendants' motion should be denied. At best, Defendants' concerns would entitle them to limiting instructions. As the court stated in *R&B Auto Center*, *Inc. V. Farmers Group, Inc.* (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 327:

"The moving party's concerns that the other party may be trying to use evidence for an improper purpose or in a way that may be unduly prejudicial can be addressed by limiting instructions, without taking away the other party's hallowed right to a jury trial. (Citation.)" (*Id.*, at p.333.)

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### II. DEFENDANT HAS FAILED TO SHOW ANY

#### REAL PROBABILITY OF UNDUE PREJUDICE

Defendants argument that such evidence should be excluded because it would be unduly prejudicial is unpersuasive. *Bihun v. AT&T Information Systems, Inc.*(1993) 13 Cal. App. 4th 976, was a sexual harassment action in which the defendant moved to exclude evidence of his relationships with women at work on the grounds that such evidence was unduly prejudicial under Evidence code §352. The court disagreed, stating:

While the challenged evidence may have supported the testimony of [plaintiffs], it is not "unduly prejudicial" for that reason. "The 'prejudice' referred to in Evidence Code section 352 applies to evidence which uniquely tends to evoke an emotional bias against defendant as an individual and which has very little effect on the issues. . . . 'Prejudicial' is not synonymous with 'damaging.' " (People v. Yu (1983) 143 Cal.App.3d 358, 377 [191 Cal.Rptr. 859].) We fail to see how a plaintiff can prosecute an action for sexual harassment against a corporate employer without introducing evidence of sexual harassment by an employee. To say this evidence is unduly prejudicial because it "brands" the employee as an "harasser" is like saying evidence the defendant committed a murder is unduly prejudicial because it "brands" the defendant as a "murderer."

(Bihun, supra, at pp. 989-990, disapproved on other grounds in Lakin v. Watkins Associated Industries (1993) 6 Cal. 4th 644, 664.)

Likewise, in the case at bar, evidence that the SED was disbanded or the Officer Karagiosian was not returned to an FTO position is not unduly prejudicial just because it support Plaintiff's claim that he was harassed for being an Armenian. It is also not prejudicial just because is it supports Plaintiff's claims that Defendants failed to take reasonable steps to prevent harassment.

Defendants' motion should therefore be denied.

### III. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that Defendants' Motion in Limine No. 1 be denied. DATED: May 20, 2011 LAW OFFICES OF RHEUBAN & GRESEN Steven M. Cischke Attorneys for Plaintiff, Steve Karagiosian